

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name The Village of Muddy Creek Forksother names/site number Muddy Creek Forks Historic District (Preferred)

## 2. Location

street & number Muddy Creek Forks Road and New Park Road N/A not for publicationcity, town East Hopewell, Fawn, Lower Chanceford Townships N/A vicinitystate Pennsylvania code PA county York code 133 zip code 17302

## 3. Classification

## Ownership of Property

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

## Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

## Number of Resources within Property

## Contributing

12  
1  
5  
18

## Noncontributing

       buildings  
       sites  
       structures  
       objects  
0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously  
listed in the National Register 0

## 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the  
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Dr. Brent D. Glass

Signature of certifying official

Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

3/24/94

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.  
☐ See continuation sheet  
☐ determined eligible for the National  
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet  
☐ determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
☐ removed from the National Register.  
☐ other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**6. Function or Use****Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**Domestic/single dwellingCommerce/department storeProcessing/manufacturing facility**Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)**Domestic/single dwellingVacantVacant**7. Description****Architectural Classification****(enter categories from instructions)**Late VictorianOther: Vernacular Pennsylvania Farmhouse**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**foundation Limestonewalls WeatherboardLimestoneroof Slateother AsphaltLog**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Village of Muddy Creek Forks is located in the southern portion of York County at the tri-corner meeting of Lower Chanceford, Fawn and East Hopewell Townships. Situated amongst rolling hills in the Muddy Creek Valley, the village is bisected by Muddy Creek as well as by the tracks of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, both entering the Forks from the north and turning to the east. Only two roads pass through the village. The first is Muddy Creek Forks Road, which passes from the north to the south across the railroad tracks and the north branch of the Muddy Creek. The second, New Park Road, intersects with Muddy Creek Forks Road between the creek and the railroad, and the road exits the village to the south across the Muddy Creek bridge. The buildings and structures located in the Village of Muddy Creek Forks were constructed from c. 1800 to c. 1935. Muddy Creek Forks contains twelve buildings, five structures and one site. The twelve buildings include the general store, two Pennsylvania vernacular houses, a stone house, a Victorian Gothic house, a vernacular I-house, a log house, a creamery (now a residence), a mill, a grain elevator, a warehouse and a Sweitzer barn. There are also five structures within the village, these being two concrete bridges, a corn crib, a weigh station, and a race on the east bank of the north branch of Muddy Creek. There is also a mill site and a former mill pond and race on the south side of Muddy Creek. Nearly all of the buildings are vernacular in shape and overall design, however most of them display Late Victorian details, such as brackets and porch trim. Of the twelve contributing buildings, seven are still in use. The majority of the buildings are constructed of frame, although one residence is built of stone. All of the resources contained within the proposed boundaries contribute to the district's significance. The village's setting and structures have retained their integrity and remain in good condition.

The focal point of the village is the general store, constructed c. 1900 by Alexander Grove (photo-1). It is located at the northwest corner of the intersection between Muddy Creek Forks Road and the railroad tracks. Vernacular in design, the structure was used for several purposes, namely a department store, railroad station and post office. Due to this multi-faceted use, the building has two primary elevations. One faces the roadway and was used as the entrance to the general store and post office, and the second faces the railroad tracks and served as the station. The first floor of the structure was used for general merchandise, the post office and the station. The second floor had groceries, while clothing was displayed on the third floor.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

CommerceIndustryHistoric - Nonaboriginal

Period of Significance

c. 1750-1942

Significant Dates

1874

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The significance of the Village of Muddy Creek Forks lies in its importance as a commercial and industrial center for southeastern York County. The village was founded by the establishment of Nicholson's Mill and grew with the arrival of two other mills. Later, its association with the railroad led to the rapid development of the village's commerce by providing access to ready markets in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other areas. This exposure benefited the community's farmers and business owners and brought about the arrival of several new industries. Because the agricultural processing industry dates to approximately 1759, there is a mill site which may, through archeological excavation, yield important information concerning early milling activity at Muddy Creek Forks.

At the confluence of the North and South branches of Muddy Creek, the formation of Muddy Creek occurs and the flood plain widens to provide a flat, spacious valley floor. Through the misrepresentation of Lord Baltimore's authority to grant land, settlers from the Maryland colony came to this area c. 1734. The area which surrounds the Village of Muddy Creek Forks was considered prime agricultural land and the availability of moving water made the village an excellent site for mills.

One of the first mill owners in the area was John Nicholson, who arrived c. 1750. Nicholson's Mill became a popular meeting spot for surrounding neighbors and later was employed as one of the four voting sites in York County. The continued introduction of mills and other forms of industry into the Village of Muddy Creek Forks caused it to become a focal point for the surrounding area. Muddy Creek Forks was home to approximately three other mills after Nicholson's Mill closed. Two of the mills, like Nicholson's Mill, were used for agricultural processing purposes. One of the two mills is still standing and is located to the east of Muddy Creek. It is known best as Grove's Mill, named after Alexander Grove, who was the owner of the village in the last half of the 19th and early part of the 20th century. The second mill, known as Miller's Mill, which has

☒ See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Ginter, Louis, Interview, March 5, 1992, York, PA.

Grove, Dr. Bruce, Interview, June 15, 1992, York, PA.

Historical Society of York County, Manuscript Files, York, PA.

Prowell, George, History of York County, J. H. Beers & Co., Chicago, 1907.

Voaden, Grant H., Mill Survey, 1977.

York County Courthouse, Office of the Recorder of Deeds, York, PA.

☐ See continuation sheet

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

### Specify repository:

Historic York, Inc.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 42.4 acres

### UTM References

A 18 373730 4407590  
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 373550 4406940

B 18 373990 4407140  
Zone Easting Northing

D 18 373540 4407340

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on the west side of Muddy Creek Forks Road, at the southern corner of tax parcel 34-DM-30, on the legal boundary line between tax parcels 34-DM-31 and 34-DM-30, thence northwest two hundred and sixty-four (264) feet to a point, thence due west to a point on the east bank of the North branch of Muddy Creek, thence south three hundred and fifty feet (350) feet along the creek to a point, thence southwest across tax parcel

☒ See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The above description includes those buildings and structures which have historically been a part of the Village of Muddy Creek Forks and that maintain their historic integrity. Vacant land to the west and south of the proposed boundaries have been omitted due to its lack of historic significance.

☐ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melinda G. Higgins/Executive Director & Thomas N. Shaffer/Architectural Historian  
organization Historic York, Inc. date 7/22/92 Rev. 8/13/93  
street & number P.O. Box 2312 telephone (717) 843-0320  
city or town York state PA zip code 17405

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 7 Page 2

---

Two and one-half stories in height and standing on a raised basement, this frame structure is three bays wide and five bays long. The one-over-one windows range in size from large storefront windows to small ticket windows. All of the windows have surrounds. There are two ticket windows, one located on the south elevation to the east of the main entrance and the other on the east elevation between the two doorways. Two gabled dormers are located on the north elevation. A large porch, supported by metal posts, wraps around the facade and the east elevation. Its shed roof is supported by turned posts and knee braces. A metal pipe railing runs the length of the porch. With its gable end towards the road and slight overhanging eaves, both rafter tails and purlins are exposed. The storefront consists of a half-glass door surrounded by seven large panes of glass. This entrance leads into a vestibule which was used as a showcase for store items. Both sides have shelves that sit at an angle so items were also visible from outside the vestibule.

On the opposite side of the tracks from the store is the village's oldest building. Constructed c. 1800, it is a stone vernacular Pennsylvania farmhouse which is two and one-half stories in height (photo-3). There are brick interior chimneys on each of its gable ends. The facade of the building is four bays wide, and the stuccoed first floor is protected by a porch that is supported underneath by four stone piers. The irregular placement of openings on this elevation allows for more space between the two doors on the first floor, and its six-over-six windows have panelled shutters. The structure has undergone several alterations, the majority of which are Late Victorian in influence. For example, its shed style porch roof is supported by turned posts and decorative knee braces. Also there is a first floor bay window on the east elevation with small gables on each of its three sides as well as dentils under its overhanging eaves.

A third house, which was constructed c. 1880, sits to the west of the stone house (photo-4). Constructed of frame with a fieldstone foundation, the house is two and one-half stories in height. Three bays wide and two bays deep, its two-over-two windows are decorated with surrounds, and decorative jigsaw ornaments are applied to the lintels. Its two porches, located on the facade and the east elevation, have shed roofs with chamfered posts and a balustrade with turned spindles. The box cornice has gable returns and brackets.

The mill complex, which sits across the road to the south of the general store, consists of three buildings which are connected (photo-5). Constructed in several phases during the mid 19th century, it was used as a grist mill. It remained in operation until the early 1970's. The buildings are all constructed

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 7 Page 3

---

of frame and sit adjacent to the railroad tracks, with the rear of the buildings facing the tracks. Historic photographs show tracks located on the north side of the complex, but they no longer exist.

The main building of the complex is three and one-half stories in height and is three bays wide and three bays long. The south, or rear, elevation of the building is only two bays wide. Its slate gable roof faces the road and has slight overhanging eaves. The center bay on each of the floors consists of loading doors, while the sash windows have six-over-six pane arrangement. On the northern elevation of this building, at the level of its fieldstone foundation, is an opening for the stone-lined mill race which passes underneath the building. The mill was converted to electric power in the 1940's. Power was originally supplied by an eight ft. undershot wheel which is still under the building. Although the drive line from the mill wheel was disassembled when electric power was introduced, virtually all of the original parts and machinery are still in the building. The former mill race extends 400 feet north to intersect with the north branch of Muddy Creek.

The second building in this complex was used as a grain elevator. The structure appears to have been built at several different periods. The first level is covered with horizontal siding, while the rest of the structure, excluding the cupola, is covered with vertical siding made of corrugated metal. Its gable roof is covered by slate shingles. There is an absence of windows throughout the major portion of the building, most notably on the second level. The sash windows that are present are six-over-six. The building is topped by a cupola. A sliding bay door is located on the north elevation. The rear of the building, which faces the railroad tracks, has a concrete loading platform with two bay doors, one of which is covered by a small shed roof. When operating, the elevator could pick up grain from a pit under the railroad siding, transfer it to scales for weighing, then raise it to the top of the transfer and switching tower (the cupola) for routing to one of eight bins. Grain could also be sent through a cleaning unit on the way to the bins. Grain from the bins could be routed to the mill for grinding, to a bagger, or to chutes for loading on railroad cars or trucks.

The third building is two and one-half stories in height and was most likely used as a warehouse. This structure's gable end also faces the road and is two bays wide and two bays long. Its sash windows are six-over-six in style. This structure also has a loading platform and door on the rear elevation.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA  
Section number 7 Page 4

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Located directly to the east of the mill complex is a large banked barn (photo-7). The barn is covered with lap siding and has a gable roof. Five bays wide and three bays deep, it has louvered vents, and a bargeboard decorates its gable ends. The facade has two large sliding bay doors on the center bay. The rear elevation of the barn has three loading doors, and the overhang has been partially enclosed, leaving only two bays open.

A short distance from the barn near its east elevation is a small building which is presently a residence (photo-8). The building was used as a creamery. On the south elevation, facing the railroad tracks, at the top of the foundation is a stone step marking the location of a former doorway. The rear elevation, like those of the mill complex buildings, may have been used as a loading area. The existing entrance is located on the east elevation of the structure. Its gable roof faces the roadway and the structure is covered with horizontal wood siding. Although both gable ends have regular fenestration, the side elevations have no regular patterns for the placement of its windows. All windows consist of six-over-six sash.

Located to the north of this concentration of buildings, on the top of a hill overlooking the village, is a large Victorian Gothic house (photo-9). Constructed c. 1889 by Alexander Grove, the structure is two and one-half stories in height and three bays wide. Constructed of frame, the house features a wraparound porch which extends from the west elevation to the east elevation along the facade. The gable roof, covered with slate shingles, is interrupted by a large cross gable on the front elevation. The face of this gable has a pair of one-over-one windows and is covered with decorative shingles. A box cornice with scroll brackets runs the length of the house, and each gable end has prominent cornice returns. The windows are a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two sash with surrounds and hoods which contain decorative jigsaw ornaments. The sills on the second floor and the lintels on the third floor are tied together by bands which surround the house. Paired windows appear on the facade of the first and second floors, as well as on both gable ends.

The shed style porch roof is supported by turned posts and decorative knee braces. There is also a spindle valance. At the point of the two porch entries on the south and east elevations, there are small gables with wide overhanging eaves. The face of these gables are decorated with shingles, copying the large cross gable on the roof. The entrance on the facade has both a transom and sidelights. A two story bay window is located at the corner of the facade and

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 7 Page 5

the west elevation. The center of its roof features a small cross gable similar to the other gables found on the roof and the porch. A two story porch is located on the rear elevation. The shed style porch roof is supported by turned posts and knee braces, and a balustrade with turned balusters connects each of the posts. A small two story side ell is located on the west elevation with matching detail.

Located to the east of the mill complex and banked barn, approximately 100 yards from the concentration of buildings, is a vernacular Pennsylvania farmhouse (photo-12). Two and one-half stories in height, it is four bays wide and two bays deep. Its windows are one-over-one in style and have drip moldings. Its hipped porch roof is supported by turned posts and decorative knee braces. Located between the two front entrances is a small arched window. It contains a hood and has a decorative upper sash. The box cornice has brackets as well as gable returns.

There are two buildings which sit on the opposite side of Muddy Creek. Both have been remodeled, but retain their integrity. The first house is located adjacent to New Park Road (photo-13). Constructed of log, the structure is two bays wide with its gable end facing the road. A large addition has been built on the first floor of the south and west elevations, while the second floor retains its original six-over-six windows. This house was associated with a mill that once stood to the south of the house.

The second building, constructed c. 1880, is located on Muddy Creek Forks Road to the west of the south branch of Muddy Creek (photo-14). Built in the vernacular Pennsylvania farmhouse design, the house is three bays wide and two bays deep. The facade porch is supported by stone piers, while its shed roof is supported by chamfered posts. The same style post can also be found on the north elevation porch, yet in this case they support a hipped roof. The house also features a box cornice and gable returns. Several of the structure's two-over-two windows have been altered, and one of its two front doorways has been enclosed.

There are also five structures located in the village. The first is an open-ended structure located to the east of the stone house (photo-15). Designed to house a scale, the building is constructed of frame with deep overhanging eaves. As a result of being built into the hillside, its brick foundation is approximately three feet high on the north elevation. The second structure is a corn crib located in proximity to the banked barn. The mill race from Grove's mill is located on the east bank of the north branch of Muddy Creek.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 7 Page 6

Located to the west of the railroad tracks are two concrete bridges which were constructed in 1933. The first bridge crosses the north branch of Muddy Creek, while the second bridge crosses Muddy Creek. Both are girder type bridges and are constructed entirely of reinforced concrete.

Also located within the village, to the south of Muddy Creek, is the site of a mill complex. Divided by New Park Road, the remains are most likely those of John Nicholson's Mill, which was founded c. 1750. Only a portion of the south and east elevations of the mill's stone foundation remain (photo-16). These are found to the east of New Park Road. Also located on this side of the road is the outline of a mill race. To the west of the road, the banks of a mill pond are still visible (photo-17). A portion of the east side of the pond has been filled in and a log house (mentioned above) constructed on the fill. Ed Miller's Mill was also located in this area, to the north side of New Park Road, but it was demolished in 1951.

The buildings and structures found in the Village of Muddy Creek Forks have retained their integrity and remain in good condition. The remote location and the lack of recent development in the area, as well as the overall integrity, help to reflect the historic character of the village.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 8 Page 2

---

been demolished, was located to the north of New Park Road in the middle of the Nicholson's Mill pond. A sawmill is also mentioned in some accounts, but its location is unknown.

Although the exact location of Nicholson's Mill is unknown, a site to the south of Muddy Creek along New Park Road is believed to have been the mill. This conclusion was drawn from the fact that a mill site which consists of a stone foundation, a mill race and an outline of a mill pond are present. Since the two mills mentioned earlier were at different locations, Nicholson's is the only mill site that has not yet been identified. The mill was later closed and used as a warehouse. These features may provide further information about early mills and milling through archeological survey and excavation.

The mill that was located between New Park Road and the south branch of Muddy Creek was called Miller's Mill. Unfortunately, the only thing known about it is that W. Ed Miller purchased the property c. 1924 and owned it for approximately 25 years. Deeds that were researched as part of Grant Voaden's mill survey indicate that the mill may have been established as early as the 1830's. Historic photographs show that the mill was three bays wide and three bays long. Constructed of frame, the structure was banked into the edge of the empty Nicholson's Mill pond. The structure was demolished in 1951. The house associated with Miller's mill is still standing and is constructed of log. Located to the north of the mill site, it was built on the edge of the mill pond.

In approximately 1850, James P. Maffet purchased a large tract of land which included the Village of Muddy Creek Forks. Located in the village at the time of the purchase were a stone house, a mill and several outbuildings. The location of the present grist mill, known as Grove's Mill, has been a mill site since the mid 19th century. Several recorded interviews, taken from Grant Voaden's 1977 York County Mill Survey, indicate that the mill was heavily renovated two times, first by Maffet c. 1870 and later in approximately 1900 by a subsequent owner. So it seems probable that little of the original mill remains. The mill race is still intact on the east side of the north branch of Muddy Creek and runs approximately 400 feet from the creek to the existing mill.

For approximately the first twenty years that Maffet owned the village, its commerce and industry were fueled primarily by markets in the surrounding area and the arrival of local residents to Muddy Creek Forks for the service of the various mills. It was not until the arrival of the railroad that the neighboring farmers and the various industries in the area were able to expand

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County PA

Section number 8 Page 3

---

their markets to include customers in other areas of York County and also Pennsylvania and Maryland. This expansion of markets brought an increased and almost continual flow of people to the village. Maffet took advantage of the increase in commerce to expand the village by constructing several additional residences and, later, a larger general store. The original store was constructed c. 1874 by James P. Maffett and sat immediately north of the mill on the south side of Muddy Creek Forks Road. This building was used as the store until Alexander Grove constructed a larger one adjacent to the mill c. 1900. The original store remained standing until the 1960's.

The Peach Bottom Railway, a shortline railroad, was introduced to the area in 1874. It ran between York and Delta through the southeast portion of York County, and it was eventually extended to Baltimore, consisting of 77.2 miles of track. Due to financial problems, the Peach Bottom Railway underwent several mergers and ultimately became a part of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad (MA and PA Railroad) in 1901. By 1951 the railroad began losing money and, in order to cut costs, eliminated all but one of its passenger trips daily. Three years later the passenger trips were cancelled altogether. By the mid-1960's, freight service on the MA and PA Railroad began to increase. Three major shippers used the line -- Funkhouser slate quarry, Maryland Green Marble and Miller Chemical and Fertilizer. The rail also carried many of the materials to the Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station during its almost ten years of construction between the early 1960's and early 1970's. The big drop in freight traffic came when slate quarrying at Delta ended in 1971. In 1972, Hurricane Agnes, which virtually ended service on the Northern Central line, did very little damage to the MA and PA Railroad and freight service to Delta continued until 1978. The majority of the line was eventually abandoned and the rails sold for scrap except for the eight mile section through Muddy Creek Forks which was purchased by the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad Preservation Society.

In 1888, Alexander Grove purchased the Muddy Creek Forks complex from James P. Maffet. At this time Muddy Creek Forks consisted of a gristmill, a general store and three residences. In the years following the purchase of the property, Grove dramatically improved the village. He updated and expanded the mill, constructed a 9,000 bushel grain elevator, constructed a larger general store, added a telegraph and phone system to the general store, and constructed a residence for himself. The size of the village was expanded by the construction of two additional houses for his employees, a warehouse addition on the mill and a large banked barn.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 8 Page 4

Grove owned the Village of Muddy Creek Forks during its most productive and prosperous years. The village became a distribution point for much of southern York County, a prominent milling spot and a shopping location for the surrounding area. He, like Maffet, was able to take advantage of the economic prosperity of the village and profited from leasing land to several businesses. He leased a small portion of land to W. Scott Whiteford, upon which Whiteford erected a cannery. It was located on the stone foundation adjacent to the railroad siding on the east side of the track, about 700 feet south of Muddy Creek Forks Road. Grove also leased land to the City Dairy Company of Baltimore in 1917. This company erected a small building near the banked barn and used it as a storage and shipping warehouse. It is believed that this is the building shown in photograph number 8.

Grove died in 1935, yet his family retained ownership of the store, grist mill and other buildings until 1947, two years after the death of his wife, Lizzie Grove. In March of 1947, the tract of land was sold to James C. Keiser. Keiser was only able to make a profit for several years. With the continual decline of the railroad, the commerce of the area suffered and eventually ended altogether. At the same time, the mill's business decreased as the agricultural processing industry became increasingly centralized.

There are two notable villages in southern York County which developed in a similar fashion, beginning as a milling site and later growing, by an association with the railroad, to become a community which was based on both industry and commerce. However, because both of these are located in more populated areas, neither functioned as a commercial and industrial center the way that Muddy Creek Forks did.

Menges Mills was founded in 1734 and operated as a milling center for farmers from the surrounding countryside for nearly 220 years. In 1873, with the opening of the Hanover and York Railroad, the new rail line provided an expanded market for the receiving of raw materials and the distribution of processed materials. In time, a hemp and saw mill were established at this location in order to benefit from the commerce of the village. Because of the proximity of Menges Mills to Spring Forge (now the Borough of Spring Grove), it never developed a department store like the one at Muddy Creek Forks. Also, it is unlike the compact village at Muddy Creek Forks in that it is located in a broad, open valley.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 8 Page 5

Seitzville, which is located in Springfield Township along the route of the Northern Central Railway (formerly the York and Maryland Line Railroad), likewise began as a milling center. Known first as Bricker's Mill, Seitzville later became home to the Seitz Mill which was built in 1866. Although this mill was established after the construction of the railroad, it nonetheless profited by its association with the line. Bricker's Mill, although well known throughout the area, primarily served the surrounding community and its farmers. With the arrival of the York and Maryland Line Railroad, Bricker's Mill, as well as the later Seitz Mill, were able to enjoy access to the ready markets in Baltimore and other parts of the county. Like Muddy Creek Forks, Seitzville is a tight, centralized village, however it was always focused on milling and did not develop other businesses.

Today, the group of buildings which forms the Village of Muddy Creek Forks stand all but vacant. Although it did not thrive when first settled, a measurable growth took place in the 18th and mid-19th centuries, fueled by agricultural processing. With the coming of the railroad, the Village of Muddy Creek Forks and its local industries were able to profit from new and expanded markets. The village quickly became a focal point for the distribution of goods in southern York County. This period of growth lasted for nearly 70 years, only to be spoiled by the abandonment of the railroad in the mid-20th century. As a result of this, the Village of Muddy Creek Forks was slowly abandoned to become what it is today: An idle village whose growth, prosperity and decline, like so many others, is marked by the arrival and departure of the railroad.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District

Section number 10 Page 1

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25-DM-28A to a point on the north corner of the legal boundary line of tax parcel 25-DM-48, thence continue southwest to a point on the west corner of said tax parcel, thence southeast to a point on the south corner of said tax parcel, thence due south to a point on the northwest corner of the legal boundary line of tax parcel 28-DM-53A, thence east to a point on the northeast corner of said tax parcel, thence due northeast across tax parcel 28-DM-53, Muddy Creek and tax parcel 34-DM-46 to the intersection of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad tracks with the east boundary of tax parcel 34-DM-46, thence due northwest to the nearest point on the south side of Downs Road, thence southwest one hundred feet (100) to a point on the south side of said road, thence north to a point on the north side of Muddy Creek Forks Road, thence follow north side of Muddy Creek Forks Road, to the place of Beginning.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Muddy Creek Forks Historic District, York County, PA

Section number 10 Page 2

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25-DM-28A to a point on the north corner of the legal boundary line of tax parcel 25-DM-48, thence continue southwest to a point on the west corner of said tax parcel, thence southeast to a point on the south corner of said tax parcel, thence due south to a point on the northwest corner of the legal boundary line of tax parcel 28-DM-53A, thence east to a point on the northeast corner of said tax parcel, thence due northeast across tax parcel 28-DM-53, Muddy Creek and tax parcel 34-DM-46 to the intersection of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad tracks with the east boundary of tax parcel 34-DM-46, thence due northwest to the nearest point on the south side of Downs Road, thence southwest one hundred feet (100) to a point on the south side of said road, thence north to a point on the north side of Muddy Creek Forks Road, thence follow north side of Muddy Creek Forks Road, to the place of Beginning.

MUDDY CREEK FORKS  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
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